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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Akihiko Okada

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SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN
MACPEAK, SEAS
2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037-3202

EXAMINER

BROOKS, MATTHEW L

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3629

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/928,451	Applicant(s) OKADA, AKIHIKO	
	Examiner Matthew L. Brooks	Art Unit 3629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 and 14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 and 14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
3. **Claims 1-8** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious in view of PN: 6,003,078 (Kodimer).

4. With respect to **Claims 1, 2** : Kodimer discloses

A computer peripheral sales promoting system comprising:

(a) a service status detecting unit that detects a service status of a computer peripheral (C1, 63-68);

(b) a customer product information storage device that stores specification information of said computer peripheral and user information which specifies a user of said computer peripheral and also consecutively updates and stores a service status

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detected by said service status detecting unit, wherein said service status detecting unit and customer product information storage device are provided in a computer which serves as an upper-level system for said computer peripheral (C2, 1-6 and C3, 14-20 → in regards to the option of having an “upper level” computer; and C4, 40-46 and C5, 45-52 and C6 30-42 and C12, 4-10) ;

(c) a sales promoting terminal for providing access to said customer product information storage device to thereby read out said specification information, said user information, and service status (C1, 45-53 and C12, 4-10 and C12, 55-65).

Kodimer does not explicitly teach yet does suggest to incorporate into his system an obvious modification of including a separate manufacturing point terminal which stores supply information and sends data to the sales terminal based on sales terminal order received from peripheral, as found in the new amended claim language.

However, Kodimer teaches both use of manufactures and sales organizations and service departments interchangeably (C1, 40-50) Also in the same column 1 it is taught that notify manufactures technical support, must be at some type of terminal which system manages all information including that of supply. Also there is evidence of obviousness of the limitation because at C12, 50-60 Kodimer states that service from a sales organization such as *delivery of a new part*. In order for the sales organization to receive a new part it is well known for there server to be connected to a manufacturing terminal and for the two to communicate (assuming arguendo that the sales department was not also the manufacture). Thus it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill of networking and sales to have her sales point terminal connect through

internet or otherwise to a computer terminal of a manufacture because this would be much more efficient than calling by telephone to place order for parts or faster than sending a letter by regular mail. The benefits of such are well known.

5. With respect to **claims 3 and 4**: Kodimer discloses wherein said computer peripheral is arranged in a network (see Fig 1 and C1, 40-45 “network peripheral device”).

6. With respect to **claims 5-8**: Kodimer discloses wherein said computer peripheral comprises a data storing apparatus (See Fig 1, 11 wherein a printer comprises a data storing apparatus in that it has a memory.

7. **Claims 9-12 and 14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodimer in view of Microsoft Computer Dictionary in further view of Official Notice.

Kodimer discloses all of the limitations as laid out above. Further still Kodimer claims nearly the identical invention as Applicant in that it detects the condition of a network peripheral device and notifies a sales promoting terminal; thus allow a sales person to confirm through the sales terminal the service status of a computer peripheral without taking trouble of visiting customers. Moreover Kodimer teaches being able to detect “exceeding a threshold quantity of usage” (C12, 50-65 and claim 3).

In fact the only thing Kodimer fails to teach is that the network peripheral device is *only* a data storing apparatus and the status/quantity of usage determination is that “of a spent disk capacity and load status of said data storing apparatus”.

The Examiner however directs attention to the Microsoft Computer Dictionary definition of “peripheral” page 360 that establishes the equivalency of printer and disk drive/data storage device in the computing art as known peripherals. *As noted in the Dictionary both printer and storage devices are standard peripherals used in conjunction with a computer.* The substitution of a storage device for the printer of Kodimer would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention as it is irrelevant whether a the computer peripheral is a printer or storage device so long as the status of the peripheral is detected and sent to a “sales promoting terminal” as each is a standard peripheral used by the ordinary artisan and both have been recognized in the art as such.

As to the actual “status” being detected and sent to the sales promoting terminal; the Examiner takes Official Notice that in the COMPUTER ART included within the bounds of checking the status of a storage device is that of checking the spent disk capacity and load status of said data storing apparatus as a convenient way for a user to determine available load capacity and future storage needs. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have checked for load status in the Kodimer reference if the peripheral was a storage apparatus as noted by Microsoft because the skilled artisan would have recognized that checking available/remaining disk space is key in checking the “status” of a storage

device and that to automate this practice would save a consumer time of physically having to check disk storage and notify a sales terminal of the deficiency of load.

NOTE: Applicant's own submitted IDS substantiate Examiner's Official Notice that if one were checking status of a storage apparatus peripheral, that checking load is the way to go.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-12 and 14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

9. In reply to: page 13 of remarks submitted 2/7/2008 applicant has failed to seasonably nor adequately traverse and thus the official notice and has therefore been accepted as fact.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew L. Brooks whose telephone number is (571) 272-8112. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday; 8 AM - 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on (571) 272-6812. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MLB
4/28/2008

/John G. Weiss/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3629

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